

# The Lacombe Guardian

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## War Only Beginning Says Lloyd George

London, Jan. 18.—"I think that for us the war is only beginning," said David Lloyd George, minister of munitions, in an interview today with the London correspondent of the Milan Secolo, "but I am absolutely confident of victory, because, although we all have made mistakes in the past, England and her allies are now taking counsel together and will be stronger because they are united. By next spring we shall have for the first time more munitions than the enemy, and our superiority in men is unquestioned. Besides this, Germany's financial position is growing worse daily."

The minister of munitions admitted that the entente allies were caught unprepared, and had to organize armies. England, he said, had to create an army. Asked if he thought the war would end in a deadlock, the minister said that such a thing must not be thought of for a moment.

"It may take a long time," he said, "but we must crack the nut before we get at the kernel. Wearing down the other side by attrition is too long and would not be a smashing, pulverizing victory. Pressure is becoming greater. The frontiers are being spread temporarily, but are becoming weaker in a military sense and the process of strangulation will squeeze them more and more."

## MILITARY SERVICE BILL PASSES THE COMMITTEE

London, Jan. 20.—The military service bill was passed through the committee of the house of commons at 11 o'clock tonight, amid loud cheers.

Walter Hume Long, president of the local government board, in a speech closing the discussion, said he desired to remove the impression that under the bill the government was creating a great monster in the form of a military machine which would grab at any man coming within its scope. There was no intention that the war office should act with undue severity, but on the contrary it is intended to maintain the present system almost identical, but giving it a statutory position it had hitherto not occupied.

## GENERAL VILLA IS REPORTED TAKEN

El Paso, Texas, Jan. 20.—Mexican Consul Andres Garcia has received advices of the capture of General Villa. His advices stated that the capture was effected by Maximo Marquez, who recently also captured General Jose Rodriguez, one of Villa's generals.

A message announcing Villa's capture also has been received at the office of the American Smelting and Refining Company. Another private despatch states that Villa was captured at Hacienda San Geronimo.

## SOME CANADIAN TRAITORS

Senator Choquette made a splendid exhibition of himself in the Canadian Senate the other day, when he suggested that Canada should not participate in the war. If this Senator had been hired by Germany to make

the speech that he did make, he could not better have served the interests of our enemies. He is on a par with Laverge and Bourassa. How the War Office of Berlin must chuckle when they read the speeches of our local traitors! Think of the gratification that must be caused when it is reported that a Senator of Canada has humiliated the Dominion by indulging in an address that sounds as if it were paid for by the enemy of our country!

We cannot punish Senator Choquette—neither can we punish Laverge or Bourassa. Senator Choquette is privileged by speaking in Parliament. The other traitors are privileged, by the contempt of the Canadian people. They want to be made martyrs. A foolish Government would grant their desires. But why should we be constantly humiliated by having scoundrels of this type misrepresent Canada before the world? Why do not the French people themselves repudiate such men before the world? They are the people who are being insulted. Such fellows as Choquette, Laverge and Bourassa are misrepresenting the French race. The French people of Canada owe it to themselves to see that their honor is properly protected. They do not deserve to be blamed for the treasonable utterances of the men to whom we have referred. But they will be blamed so long as they neglect to punish the persons who so grossly misrepresent them.

## THE ULTIMATE VICTORY

General Joffre has no illusions as to the length of the war. "If only the civilians will hold firm," he told a railwayman's deputation a day or two ago, "that is the essential thing. If Frenchmen keep steady we shall have victory, not immediately, nor even soon, but eventually."

The words are worth remembering by every Briton, as well as by every Frenchman. This war is lengthening out beyond our expectations. Much sacrifice has yet to be endured by all the allied nations, but it is the quality of that endurance that will win in the end. The conflict is a conflict of nations as well as of armies; it will be won by the nations that know best how to suffer, to wait, and to do.

General Joffre is quietly confident. Lord Kitchener has no doubts about the outcome. The Allied armies dream never of defeat. It is for the peoples behind the armies to emulate their confidence.

## CORONATION MAN BELIEVED TO BE DEAD

Coronation, Jan. 17.—E. W. Harris, editor of the Coronation Review, strayed from his boarding house out into the country on Sunday morning and though search parties for a day and a half have scoured the country surrounding Coronation, he had not been found up to last night. The search will be continued today, but as there was a blizzard raging in that neighborhood on the latter part of Sunday afternoon there is little hope of finding him alive, unless by some chance he had got beyond the area which has already been searched.

## DIED OF EXPOSURE

E. W. Harris, editor of the Coronation Review, was found dead on the prairie three miles east of Coronation on Tuesday afternoon after a three days search by the citizens of the town.

Mr. Harris, who had been suffering for some time from a severe attack of grippe, left his boarding place on Sunday morning about 11.30, and was not seen again until his body was found at 4 o'clock on Tuesday morning frozen and exposed to the rigors of the recent severe weather.

## Lacombe's Annual Seed Fair

The Tenth Annual Seed Fair of the Central Alberta Exhibition Association, Lacombe, will be held in the Town Hall, Lacombe, on Wednesday, February 2, 1916, for the exhibition, sale and exchange of farm seeds.

### RULES

(1) All Seeds entered for competition must have been grown by the exhibitor in the year 1915.  
(2) No Seed shall be admitted for competition for prizes unless the quantities of Seed for sale as per sample exhibited are at least 50 bushels in each case of wheat, oats, barley and rye; 5 bushels of field peas; 3 bushels in each case of timothy seed, rye grass seed and brome grass seed; 1 bushel each of blue grass and alfalfa and 10 bushels of potatoes.  
(3) In classes 1-7, inclusive, one bushel of seed shall be shown; in classes 8-15, half a bushel. All exhibits of Seed shall be held to be representative of the total quantity of such seed offered for sale by the exhibitor.

(4) No hand-picked exhibits in grains or grasses shall be admitted for competition for prizes.

(5) Small samples of every exhibit will be taken and held by the Association, in charge of the secretary, for exhibition purposes.

(6) No premium shall be awarded on exhibits that contain impurities, which in the opinion of the judge are of a noxious nature.

(7) No exhibitor shall receive more than one prize in any class.

(8) All samples of Seed must be labelled, stating, with the name and address of the exhibitor, the name of the variety, the amount of seed for sale and the selling price.

(9) In case of dispute a statutory declaration that the above rules have been complied with may be required from each exhibitor of seed.

(10) All exhibits for competition for prizes must be delivered at the Town Hall, Lacombe, not later than 10 a.m. on Wednesday, February 2nd, 1916, and shall not be removed until the close of the Fair.

### PRIZE LIST

| Sample                                 | 1   | 2   | 3   |
|--|-----|-----|-----|
| 1. Winter Wheat, any hard variety..... | \$6 | \$4 | \$2 |
| 2. Spring Wheat, any hard variety..... | 6   | 4   | 2   |
| 3. Oats, White, Long 6                 | 4   | 2   |     |
| 4. Oats, White, Short 6                | 4   | 2   |     |
| 5. Barley, 6-Rowed.....                | 6   | 4   | 2   |
| 6. Barley, 2-Rowed.....                | 6   | 4   | 2   |
| 7. Rye.....                            | 6   | 4   | 2   |
| 8. Field Peas.....                     | 5   | 3   | 2   |
| 9. Timothy Seed.....                   | 5   | 3   | 2   |
| 10. Rye Grass Seed.....                | 5   | 3   | 2   |
| 11. Brome Grass Seed.....              | 5   | 3   | 2   |
| 12. Alfalfa.....                       | 5   | 3   | 2   |
| 13. Blue Grass.....                    | 5   | 3   | 2   |
| 14. White Potatoes.....                | 5   | 3   | 2   |
| 15. Red Potatoes.....                  | 5   | 3   | 2   |

### SEED CATALOGUE

A bulletin will be published by the Provincial Department of Agriculture, giving a list and description of all commendable exhibits of Seed at Seed Fairs held in Alberta previous to February 15th, 1916.

You can get a copy by writing the Superintendent of Seed Branch, Edmonton.

### PROGRAMME

10 a.m. All exhibits must be in place. Judging begins.  
1.30 to 5 p.m.—Seed Market. The hall will be open for the examination, buying and selling of seed.  
2.30 p.m.—Public meeting. Addresses will be given by speakers supplied by the Provincial Seed Branch.

N. E. CARRUTHERS, Secretary.  
H. J. ANGELL EVANS, President.

## MORE MARKETS URGED AS CURE OF UNEMPLOYMENT

Toronto, Jan. 20.—The final report of the Ontario commission on unemployment, headed by Sir John Willison, has just been issued from the provincial secretary's office.

The task of the commission was to examine into the permanent causes of unemployment in Ontario and to recommend measures to mitigate or abolish it. The commission submits a number of radical proposals.

It advises the establishment of a provincial labor commission, either as a new branch or under an existing department of the provincial government, such permanent commission to include among its other duties the control and administration of a system of free government employment bureaus to extend throughout the province, and to be linked up eventually with federal bureaus and an Imperial board.

The importance of national development as a means of securing stability of the labor conditions is emphasized.

Additional markets should, it is said, be obtained for the products of the Canadian factories and increased business for existing transportation facilities that would employ profitably the enormous capital locked up in such plants.

It is recommended that the provincial government should launch a scheme of land settlement with provincial farms and agricultural training schools at selected points.

It is suggested that more practical education be provided for girls in the schools of the province, and that the proposed permanent provincial labor commission take measures to encourage the organization of workers' associations among women in employment.

It is declared that excessive drinking is one of the serious personal causes of unemployment and that much poverty, distress, and vagrancy must be traced to intemperance.

Concluding, the commission finds that present methods of charitable relief are helping to create unemployment. Methods of prevention are recommended, and it is suggested that a board corresponding to the provincial board of health should have charge of the organization of preventive charity, with control of the existing charitable organizations and institutions.

## FROM THE FIRING LINE

An entertainment of great interest will be held in the Comet Theatre on Friday, February 4th, when three returned wounded heroes of St. Julien and Langemark will tell their experiences, illustrated by lantern slides. Privates H. R. Peat, 3rd Battalion; R. Tickish, and F. Wells, are the three entertainers, and from what we can learn from places where they have appeared their story is an interesting one, putting you very close to the trenches, and giving you an idea of the actual conditions in Flanders. The proceeds will be donated to the Red Cross.

## GERMANY HAS LOST HER LAST COLONY

Paris, Jan. 24. 2.10 a.m.—A dispatch from Madrid last night said official announcement had been made there to the effect that the German troops in the Kamerun, retreating before the victorious forces, had crossed the border into Spanish Guinea, where they were to be interned.

## THE 151st BATTALION

The local platoon of the 151st is filling up favorably. The extraordinary cold weather of the month has retarded recruiting to a great extent, as it has been impossible to do any work at outside points in the district. If the weather moderates in the near future an active campaign will be commenced in the country districts. There are in the Lacombe District hundreds of young men who should be in the ranks of the Empire's army, and the formation of a platoon of the 151st here gives them a splendid opportunity. Recruits will be trained in Lacombe, and the boys can live at home, or close to their homes for several months. The training given is just what our young men need; it will give them a different view of life and put them in a position to face the world with more courage when the war is over—it will make real men of them.

The parents of eligible young men should see that their boys join the colors. The quickest way to end the war is to show the enemy that Great Britain has unlimited reserves of men, and whether they get to the firing line or not they are doing their "bit" for defence of their homes, and in after years this knowledge will be very pleasing to them.

See Lieut. Clowes, in command of the local platoon, who will be pleased to give intending recruits all information.

## HOCKEY

At a meeting held in the Merchants Bank at Lacombe, on Monday evening last, the following Constitution and By-Laws were drafted by the Executive Committee of the Big Four Hockey Association of Lacombe:

### CONSTITUTION

1. This Association shall be known as the Big Four Hockey Association.
2. The Association is formed for the good and welfare of hockey.
3. The Association shall consist of a four team league: Benedicts, Bachelors, Bankers, and Clerks.
4. The Executive shall consist of five officers:—Chairman (A.S. Stewart), Secretary (Treasurer (H. G. Morrison), and three others (Lloyd Standish, J. Hutchens, E. Schmitzler).
5. It is the duty of the Executive to arrange the schedule, handle the finance, assist in naming substitutes, and any other business in connection with the association.
6. The proceeds of all games payable to the Association shall be donated to the Patriotic Fund.

### BY-LAWS

1. Each game shall consist of two twenty-minute halves.
2. Each game shall count two points to the team winning game.
3. In case of a tie, each team shall receive one point each.
4. (a) Providing a player is sick or absent at the time of a scheduled game then a substitute may be chosen by the respective captains; (b) If the captains cannot agree on the substitute then the Executive shall decide as to whom the player shall be; (c) In no case shall more than two substitutes be allowed on any team.
5. If at the time when the schedule is completed, two or more teams be tied one game shall decide the issue.
6. The Bankers are allowed a good road tender from outside the Banks.

### BIG FOUR LEAGUE STANDING

|           | Won | Lost | Draw | Points |
|-----------|-----|------|------|--------|
| Bachelors | 0   | 0    | 2    | 2      |
| Bankers   | 0   | 0    | 2    | 2      |
| Clerks    | 0   | 0    | 1    | 1      |
| Benedicts | 0   | 0    | 1    | 1      |

## What is Wrong? is Query in Britain

London, Jan. 20.—Montenegro's reported surrender has considerably heightened the discontent with which the progress of the war is regarded in England. The first tendency was to blame Italy for her inaction, but it soon became evident that the allies generally, and not Italy individually, were responsible. In some well-informed quarters, indeed, it is held that had Italy's advice been followed by other members of the entente, Montenegro would not have suffered so badly.

The first proposals for a general war council of the allies came from Italy. The Italian suggestions were worked out slowly, and even yet have not been set on a satisfactory basis. Such consultations as that now being held in London between British and French ministers are only a step in the desired direction. The Italian general staff has been consistently opposed to dissipation of the allied strength in expeditions of secondary importance.

"What is wrong?" is the general question. A year ago everybody expected, as the Manchester Guardian says, that "if we could survive the first six months of the war without irretrievable disaster, we could begin to draw away in the second six months." Instead, we have fallen behind. Some blame for this state of things is to be put on the geographical position of the central alliance, which is exceedingly strong and gives the enemy the great advantage of what are known as interior lines, but the greater part of the blame is on ourselves, and not on nature.

"The central powers, since the early defeats of Austria, which almost brought her to her knees, are in effect one, Germany. We remain four, great at different points of the circumference, with different angles of vision, and though all are inspired with the same determination to win, each has a different philosophy of politics and no accepted formulae of a war policy to which all will give instinctive obedience. In no spirit of arrogance we may claim to have the men, the ships, and the money, and, for that matter, the ability, too, and we do not make progress."

Greater unity of control is declared to be the remedy. A supreme war council embracing representatives of all the allies, such as Italy suggested, may be impossible, but it is advanced as an alternative plan that much could be accomplished by allocating certain campaigns to definite centres and arranging for international representation at each centre. Thus the direction of the western campaign would be in Paris, in the hands of a small but representative Anglo-French staff, in close touch through London with Petrograd and Rome, and the campaign in the Balkans could be run by a similar committee in permanent session in Egypt, or some other central position. It would be easier then to make arrangements for pooling all information at the disposal of each, and co-ordinate strategy and diplomacy.

## INFORMATION FOR THE PUBLIC

To Whom It May Concern: Under the Army Act there can be no stoppage of soldiers' pay for private debts. Storekeepers will govern themselves accordingly. A. G. A. CLOWES, Lieut., Commanding Lacombe Platoon.







## The Lacombe Guardian

V. B. SCHOOLEY, PROPRIETOR

### GOOD ROADS

(By W. Main Edwards, Professor of Civil and Municipal Engineering)

#### First Article, "General Principles"

Among the few subjects which are of vital interest to all members of the community the construction and maintenance of public roads should surely find a place. To the casual observer it might appear that as the network of railways becomes closer the outlay required for public roads should decrease. The exact opposite is the true state of affairs. The construction of branch railways means a more dense settlement of the country, increases, therefore, the burden on the tributary roads, and thus justifies an increased expenditure on public highways. Improved financial conditions coincident with, or following closely upon railway expansion result in an increased use of motor-driven vehicles both for business and pleasure. The increased speed of this class of traffic requires improvement of roadways already in existence, introduces new factors in the construction of projected highways and makes more difficult the maintenance of all public highways.

In considering the economic principles governing highway improvement and maintenance, it is well to distinguish between the several classes of both roadways and traffic. Considering first the former, we might make the following division, confining ourselves, for the sake of simplicity, to four subjects: (1) Roads with a hard surface passable at all seasons for any type of traffic; (2) Roads passable at all seasons only for slow-moving traffic, and for the remainder of the year for fast traffic; (3) Roads passable at certain seasons of the year, for all but light traffic, and for the remainder of the year passable for both slow moving loads and fast traffic; (4) Roads above, except that for the remainder of the year slow moving loads only can be accommodated.

Any passageway to which we apply the term "good road" must, at least under the fourth of these calculations. Such a roadway can be successfully raised into the higher classes at a cost for each improvement capable of definite estimate. The cost of such improvements together with the cost in the first place, is affected greatly by local conditions, but in general it might be said that the cost of obtaining the first type of road is much greater than is involved in any of the other three. The raising of the fourth to the third is a matter of upkeep. To obtain the second from the third may require some additional construction work; the main question, however, being upkeep, but the construction of a road with a hard surface serviceable for all traffic at all seasons of the year is a comparatively costly piece of engineering work. This cost, together with suitable methods of construction, will be considered in the third article of this series dealing with Highways. The economic problem with which we are faced is to determine to what extent we are justified in making the expenditures necessary to obtain one of these types of roads. All will agree that a road connecting each quarter section with the point where delivery of produce may be made and at which supplies may be obtained is essential and should be provided. What we must consider is just how much expenditure is justified in order that roads of the third, second, or first class may be obtained and equally important, how shall the required expenditure for any of these types be allotted?

The benefit accruing from improved roadways is not alone directly financial, but also that due to improved social and domestic conditions in the community. It is well to emphasize this latter benefit since it is not possible to demonstrate to a farm community that, on a purely financial basis, they are justified in spending any considerable sum in road improvement except insofar as such expenditure is devoted to the elimination of features which would otherwise unduly limit the maximum load

which may be hauled at any season of the year. For example, an expenditure might be made to reduce a grade which at all seasons carries the maximum load, but could not be justified if applied to making passable at all seasons of the year a road which for the greater portion of the time is passable with reasonably heavy loads. The above may not be in accordance with many of the statements of the ardent advocates of "Good Roads." However, in dealing with the purely financial side of the question as it affects the greatest user of the roadway, i.e., the farmer, it must be remembered that he is primarily a raiser of produce, and, secondly, at times when he can more or less select, a shipping point and of supplies to his farm. The dairyman and market gardener do not come under this general statement, but form a very small proportion of the farming community, and the tonnage they move is small compared to the total products of the farm. Indeed, even in ordinary farming a considerable proportion of the produce transports itself to market on the hoof, and is not concerned as to the class of road over which it is driven. Moreover, in securing the maximum return from the farm produce which is hauled to town and which is affected by the classification of the roadway current freight rates cannot be fairly applied.

In other words, in dealing with the saving to the farmer we must not figure the cost per ton, mile of marketing produce as though this were done by a man and a team whose sole business was the hauling of loads. If you asked a farmer for a price to freight ten tons to a farm five miles away he might quote you \$7.50, or a rate of 15 cents per ton mile, but if you asked the same farmer what it cost him to haul ten tons of his grain to an elevator five miles away he might conceivably answer "nothing." This is of course not strictly accurate, but unless there is work to be done and team on the farm, which must be done by some one else, the cost is certainly not \$7.50. So that the sum of money involved in the transportation question is not as large as in many cases it is made out to be. Again, the saving in being able at any time to send his produce to a shipping point, is often over-estimated except in special types of agricultural activity.

As has already been stated, there is no question as to the financial necessity of a road upon which the farmer may get to and from his point of distribution and supply. The raising of this road from the fourth to the third class involves little expense, but the improvement into the second, and assuredly into the first class must be justified in addition to financial gain by the comfort of driving over a good road rather than a poor road, the increased ease and possibility of frequent intercommunication and the improvement in the community life generally. It is difficult to put these benefits into dollars and cents, but they are very real nevertheless. That much of these benefits, not now enjoyed, may be obtained at a reasonable outlay will be pointed out in the second article of this series on Country Roads.

The traffic in the roadways might be divided into classes, according as it affects construction and maintenance. We will again attempt a fourfold division, i.e.: (1) Horse drawn vehicles, loads, two to three tons, speed two and a half to three and a half miles per hour; (2) Horse drawn vehicles, light loads, speed six to eight miles per hour; (3) Motor vehicles, loads ten to twenty tons, speed ten to fifteen miles per hour; (4) Motor vehicles, load about one and a half tons, speed twenty to sixty miles per hour. Again, as a basis of apportioning cost, we might make a division into local and through traffic. The former might be defined as that originating in the neighborhood of, and centering upon, a local shipping and distributing point, and the latter as originating in, and travelling between, the large centres of population. Local traffic might consist of any of the four classes, but except in the neighborhood of large centres where conditions are peculiar and deserving of special treatment, would in the main be comprised in the first

two divisions with an addition of a small but growing percentage of the more moderate speed of the fourth class. Through traffic would be almost entirely of the fourth class.

On the basis, therefore, of the requirements imposed by the traffic, and of the nature of the traffic we might broadly classify the roadways of the Province into Main Highways, Branch Highways, and Country Roads. The main highways would be those required by conditions in the neighborhood of large centres and by through traffic. The cost of these might therefore be very well borne by the Province at large, such revenue being obtained from the users thereof as may be deemed advisable. The branch highways would be the main arteries converging on the local centres. The type of construction might not be as heavy as in the case of the main highways, and the cost might be borne by the surrounding district, with possibly Provincial assistance. The country road connects up each farm with the main or branch highway, and the cost should be borne entirely by the local improvement district or by the adjacent land.

As has already been suggested, a more detailed discussion of construction and maintenance will be given in the second and third article of this series, dealing respectively with Country Roads and Highways.

### AGRICULTURAL CREDITS

One of the biggest questions before the public in Western Canada is that of better banking accommodation for the farmers. It is not only a big question, meaning much to the country, but it is one which presents many serious difficulties.

Whatever may be said in favor of our banking system, and it has some undeniable virtues, it is not adapted to give satisfactory assistance to farmers during the developing period of the country. The high rate of interest, the limited loans, and most of all the short term of loaning, all handicap the bank, however disposed it might be to furnish credit to the farmer.

On the other hand the private loaning companies do not provide what the farmer wants. Their rates are much higher than the banks, and their methods are not always as careful as the banks.

It is of great importance to the country in general, particularly at this time, that the farmer should have ample capital to develop the land. At the conclusion of the war all countries will be faced to face with difficulties. That country which produces most will most quickly right itself and start out in the lead of progress. The country should be developed in the most vigorous and most complete capacity. It cannot be done without ample capital carrying a moderate rate of interest.

In addition to that the terms of payment should be adapted to the needs of the farmers.

A bank loans money to a farmer, and then starts in on him to reduce the loan before he has been able to get in any revenue at all.

A Kansas City banker, just last week, placed a scheme before the state of Kansas for a banking organization which would be of value to the farmers of that country.

In part, his scheme is to furnish 15 year loans at reasonable rates, without renewal commissions or added items.

"It seems to me that the best solution to the problem is the organization of a land credit bank. The state should control the operations of this bank. I think capital of one million dollars, held by state banks, and investment companies would be the proper amount. The bank should confine its loans to farmers, and be actually cultivated by the lands they own and should be either upon the straight repayment or amortization plan. The straight loans should be made for not less than five nor longer than fifteen years, and give the farmer the privilege of making payments after three years. Amortization loans could be extended for 35 years and the payments arranged so that the loan interest would be entirely absorbed by the monthly payments.

"The loans should not exceed 50 per cent of the value of the land for straight loans, and 65 per cent for amortization loans.

I would limit the number of acres on which any one person could obtain loans to 200 acres in Eastern Kansas, and not to exceed 640 acres in the western part of the state. Then the bank would be strictly a home owned institution."

"There may be considerable difficulty in adapting a financial organization of that kind to our system. However, we are beginning to know what we want, and with that, we should have no serious difficulty in getting a solution.

### VOTES FOR WOMEN

The province of Saskatchewan is the third of the prairie provinces to give encouragement of a substantial nature to women suffrage. In the speech from the throne, mention was made of the future, and it seems there is little doubt but that the women of the three prairie provinces will have votes in the next provincial elections. The government of Saskatchewan has been somewhat more cautious than the other provinces, and made certain that the women really wanted the ballot, though the premier and his government might have known not only that they wanted it, but that they should have it.

But what about the Dominion? It may be some time before such slothful provinces as the four old ones will move in this direction. But will the federal government permit the women of the three prairie provinces to vote in Dominion affairs? Heretofore the Dominion government has accepted the franchise in this direction. But with the women voting in the three prairie provinces, either the Dominion government must make rules of its own and also lists of its own, or it must allow the women to vote. It would be much easier if the government allowed the women to vote.

### THE ULTIMATE VICTORY

General Joffre has no illusions as to the length of the war. "If only the civilians will hold firm," he told a railwayman's deputation a day or two ago, "that is the essential thing. If Frenchmen keep steady we shall have victory; not immediately, nor even soon, but eventually."

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General Joffre is quietly confident. Lord Kitchener has no doubts about the outcome. The Allied armies dream never of defeat. It is for the peoples behind the armies to emulate their confidence.

### LACOMBE PEOPLE

#### GET INSTANT ACTION

Those who have used it in Lacombe are astonished at the INSTANT action of simple buckhorn bark, glycyrrhine, etc., as mixed in Adler's. Because it acts on BOTH lower and upper bowel, ONE SPOONFUL Adler's can relieve almost ANY CASE constipation, sour stomach or gas. It removes such surprising foul matter that a few doses often relieve or prevent appendicitis. A short treatment helps chronic stomach trouble.—A. Crighton, druggist.

### EDWIN H. JONES

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P. O. Box 148 Phone No. 19  
Office Denike Block, Barnett Ave

### Magnet Lodge No. 12

#### I. O. O. F.

Meets in Masonic Hall, Lacombe, every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. Visiting brothers always welcome. U. E. Reeves, N. G., M. B. McDonald, R. S.



### Ask for the New Packet

In future BLUE RIBBON TEA will reach the consumer in the new air-tight double package.

This is far and away the most efficient method of packing tea. But only the largest packers can use it—as the process involves extremely costly apparatus.

In place of the old lead packet—easily punctured and liable to rust—a double thickness of absolutely dust-proof, air-tight, oiled parchment and stout cartridge paper is used. The combination makes a perfect preventive of the slightest deterioration.

In a word—a perfect wrapping for a perfect tea—

## BLUE RIBBON TEA



### We Sell

#### Overcoats, Suits, Trousers.

In Made-to-Measures and Ready-to-Wears

Agency Individual Ladies' Tailoring Co  
Suits and Overcoats Made to Measure,  
Full Line of Patterns, Styles the Latest.

### D. CAMERON

TAILOR

Cleaning Pressing

Allan Street, opposite Adelphi Hotel

## Great West Livery Feed and Sale Stables

Best Equipped Livery in Lacombe

Rigs at reasonable rates. Draying on short notice.  
Horses bought and sold

Phone 143 D. W. GARNER, Prop.



## Farm Buildings That Pay

1. General Purpose Barns.
2. Dairy Barns.
3. Beef Cattle Barns.
4. Horse Barns.
5. Sheep Barns.
6. Piggeries and Smoke Houses.
7. Poultry Houses.
8. Implement Sheds and Granaries.
9. Silos and Root Cellars.
10. Farmhouses.

The above bulletins, prepared by the AGRICULTURAL AUTHORITIES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN and by the BRITISH COLUMBIA FOREST SERVICE, will help you to decide on the best designs for your Farm Buildings. The bulletins show detailed plans and complete bills of materials for buildings that have all the latest practical improvements, and are specially designed to meet practical conditions. They will help you to estimate the cost beforehand, order the materials, erect the buildings, and make the fullest use of them. They will prove of real value to every prairie farmer.

### Service to Wood Users

For copies of any of the above bulletins in which you are interested, write the Chief Forester, Victoria, B.C. For information on any matter connected with the use of lumber or other forest products, address H. Houston, British Columbia Lumber Commissioner, Regina, Saskatchewan; or the Chief Forester, Victoria, B.C.

## British Columbia Has a Wood for Every Use



## BENTLEY ITEMS

Monday, Jan. 23, 1916.

Thank goodness that we have no coal famine in Bentley these days.

The movies are expected here as soon as the weather moderates.

Our village was never so quiet as these cold days, but we do not blame everyone for staying as close to their own fireside as they can.

The meeting of the new council of L.L.D. No. 400 was held at Bentley on the 22nd, and considerable business transacted. J. G. Eyenden was re-appointed Secretary, Treasurer, and S. M. Burger was elected Chairman.

The coldest weather of the winter, and we think the coldest for several years past, is with us. Although the thermometer has been registering from 30 to 40 below zero, there has been a cold north wind blowing, with some snow, making it very cold for any tamping on the road.

Mr. C. Jackson's freighter, of Rimby, had rather a hard trip from Lacombe on Friday afternoon, having his load tipped over twice while getting through the drifts at the north end of Gull Lake. The roads at that place are terribly drifted and impassable for autos for the time.

James Lockhart, of Lockhart P.O., died on Friday night. Mr. Lockhart was an old-timer of that district, and a well-to-do and respected citizen. His wife having died but a few weeks ago, he was overworked caring for her during her long illness, and was taken suddenly by heart failure.

The entertainment given by local talent, on Thursday night last, was well attended although the night was stormy and cold; there was a well-filled hall. Everything on the programme was well presented, and the hits were well received. A dance followed and was well attended, everyone enjoying themselves.

Oh, we mustn't forget to mention that the Correspondent of the *Red Lands* attended our entertainment here on Thursday night, and stated that he was rather disappointed that he didn't get more "trading" in the local hits. Perhaps he wasn't capable of catching all of it. However, during the dance following we were able to get him to give us a demonstration of the "Sheep's Tail Polka," which he has been mentioning so often. It seems to be a combination of a Fox Trot and Polka and does not require an experienced partner for a demonstration.

## RAINY CREEK ITEMS

Miss Jennie Young is reported quite sick with la grippe.

At the annual school meeting held at the Carrist School House, J. H. Stone was elected school trustee.

We thought we had had our share of cold weather the past few weeks, but the past few days have been cold, colder, coldest.

We failed to state in last week's items that S. M. Burger was the only nominee for road councillor of this district, and was therefore elected.

The H. C. Peterson family have been taking their turn the past two weeks with the fashionable disease "la grippe," but are reported better at present writing.

The regular monthly meeting of the Rainy Creek Ladies Aid was held at the home of Mrs. I. C. Curran. Owing to the severe cold weather only a small number were in attendance.

Word received here states that David Forster, a former Rainy Creek young man, has joined the army, and is now in training in Calgary. David grew to manhood in this community, and has a host of friends, who predict he will make an honorable record for himself.

## GULL LAKE ITEMS

Owing to the very cold weather there has been no Sunday services in Gull Lake School House for the last few Sundays.

La grippe has been a visitor in the district for the past few weeks, and no one will be sorry when the old fellow takes his departure.

The Helping Hand held their monthly meeting at Mrs. Ray Siler's last Wednesday. Owing to the beautiful day there was a large turnout. Mrs. Siler of Bentley is having the next meeting at her home on Friday, Jan. 28th, to make some warm clothes for the poor before this cold weather has gone. Everybody is welcome to come and help.

## ARBORDALE NEWS

We are sorry at time of writing to report that Mrs. Fawcett is on the sick list. We wish her a speedy recovery.

U. F. A. members are requested not to forget the next meeting at the sick list. On Monday, Feb. 7th. It is up to us all to attend.

E. H. Aldwinckle and wife left on Monday, 17th inst., for Calgary. Mr. Aldwinckle being the delegate appointed to represent this Union at the U. F. A. Convention being held in that city this week.

Herb Stewart, who has been visiting his people the past two weeks, returned home on Wednesday, having received word that his home had burnt up on Tuesday night. His wife and family managed to escape, but the fire was too far advanced to save any of the contents of the house. The sympathy of this district is extended to Herb and his family in their loss.

## SPRUCEVILLE ITEMS

Miss Mabel Swanson, who has gone to Canmore Normal School, is now settled down to her studies.

Quite a few residents of this district are now in a position to tell you what the gripple is like. Maybe this cold snap will help matters some.

Alex. Sinclair, who has been working for Robert Watson, has gone to the coast for a while. He intends returning to Sunny Alberta in the near future.

Don't forget the Leap Year dance in the U.F.A. hall on Friday, Jan. 28. Come ladies and bring your partners, and show "mere man" what you can do when given the chance. Now, gents, don't forget the eate; the ladies will be in charge of the dance.

J. J. Kasha, delegate from Progressive Union, U.F.A., arrived safely home from the city on Saturday. As Mr. Kasha is full of the subjects discussed at the convention, all members are requested to attend the regular meeting of the Union in the hall on Wednesday, Feb. 2nd, and hear his report.

## RIMBEY ITEMS

As the thermometer has served us such a scurvy trick, and brought us cold weather again the box social is postponed till Friday next (28th). Don't miss the minstrel troupe and the three-act comedy. The costumes are worth seeing. Girls, bring boxes, and boys, bring the girls.

Mr. O. B. Moore has purchased a 75-ft. lot just west of the Bank, and will build on it in the spring. He expects to put in a line of building materials, horses, and John Deere machinery, also maintain a real estate and insurance office. Mr. E. C. Moore, his brother, from Beaulieu, will assist Mr. Moore in the business.

## LONDON GLOVE MEN ARE

### FACING SERIOUS CHARGE

New York, Jan. 20.—A London cablegram to the Tribune says: "Unusual interest is taken here in the opening of the case against three members of the firm of Fownes Bros. & Co., well-known glove manufacturers, which is in its preliminary stage. Trading with the enemy is the charge against them."

## CONCERNING THE LORD'S DAY

(Continued)

The term "Jewish Sabbath" is often used with reference to the Sabbath of the fourth commandment. We wish to call attention to the fact that this expression is nowhere to be found in the laws of the Bible. The commandment "Remember the Sabbath day" is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God." (Ex. 20: 10). It is true that the Sabbath was committed to the Hebrews. So was the law of God, and God himself became their God. "I am the Lord your God, which brought you out of the land of Egypt to be your God." (Num. 15: 41). "Is he the God of the Jews only? Is he not also of the Gentiles?" (Rom. 3: 29). So "The Sabbath was made for man." (Mark 2: 27). Not for the Jews only, but for the Gentiles also for the whole human race. It was made in the beginning (Gen. 2: 1-3), 2,500 years before the existence of the Jewish nation as such. The Sabbath, the law, and the true form of worship was committed to Adam as guardians of the truth because other nations had turned away from God and his truth, and were engrossed in idolatry. The Sabbath is no more the "Jewish Sabbath" than the God who created the heavens and the earth is the "Jewish God."

Deut. 5: 15 has been referred to as proof that the Sabbath was a memorial of the deliverance of Israel from bondage in Egypt. It is true that the fourth commandment, Moses said: "Remember that thou wast a servant in the land of Egypt, and that the Lord thy God brought thee out thence through mighty hand and by a strong arm; therefore the Lord thy God commands thee, to keep the Sabbath day." It was impossible for Israel in bondage to observe God's law so he set them free. "And he brought forth his people with joy, and gave them the lands of the heathen that they might observe his statutes, and keep his laws." (Ps. 105: 43-45). Deliverance from Egypt was therefore a strong reason why they should keep all his commandments. Read also Deut. 24: 17, 18, "Thou shalt not pervert the judgment of the stranger, nor of the fatherless; nor take a widow's garment to pledge; but thou shalt remember that thou wast a bondsman in Egypt, and the Lord thy God redeemed thee thence; therefore I command you to do thus and thus."

The primary reason for the observance of the Sabbath is stated in the commandment as it was spoken by God's own voice and written by his own finger on tables of stone. "For in six days the Lord made heaven and earth, the sea, and all that in them is, and rested on the seventh day: wherefore the Lord blessed the Sabbath day, and hallowed it." God delivered Israel from Egypt that they might observe his statutes and keep his laws. In keeping his commandments, they were fulfilling God's gracious purpose in their deliverance. So they were admonished by Moses to keep the Sabbath because of their deliverance from Egypt. He did not mean that the Sabbath was the memorial of their deliverance from Egypt. He did mean that the Sabbath was the memorial of their deliverance from Egypt. He did mean that the Sabbath was the memorial of their deliverance from Egypt.

If Deut. 5: 15 proves that the Sabbath is not binding upon Christians because it is a memorial of deliverance from Egypt, then Deut. 24: 17, 18 also proves that mercy and justice to the widow and fatherless is a memorial of the same event, and therefore ought not to be observed by Christians. No one is willing to accept the second proposition. The fallacy of the first is thus made manifest.

Does the Apostle Paul, in his epistle to the Romans, chapter 14: 5, 6, teach the abrogation of the Sabbath? It is obvious that if he does, he, in the same words also, teaches the abrogation of Sunday observance which would be fatal to the argument of first day observance. A careful study of the teachings of the New Testament concerning the ten commandments, would preclude such an application of this passage. Being accused of teaching contrary to the law, the Apostle said, "I am not come to destroy the law, or the prophets: I am not come to destroy but to fulfill. For verily I say unto you, till heaven and earth pass, one jot or one tittle shall in no wise pass from the law, till all be fulfilled. Whosoever therefore shall break one of the least commandments, and shall teach men so, he shall be called the least in the kingdom of heaven: but whosoever shall do and teach them, the same shall be called great in the kingdom of heaven. That the law of the ten commandments was the law referred to is evident for he quoted the sixth and seventh commands of that law. Verses 21, 27, "Not one jot or one tittle shall pass from the law till all be fulfilled." Have all the words of all the prophets been fulfilled? No Bible student will make such an assertion. Then, every jot, (the smallest letter) and every tittle (a corner of a letter) of the ten commandments law remains today as God wrote it on stone. The Great Apostle Paul certainly did not teach contrary to Him for whom he suffered untold hardships and finally laid down his life. His teachings concerning the law was in perfect harmony with that of his Lord. In Rom. 7: 12, 14, he wrote, "The Law is holy, the commandments holy, and just, and good. The Law is spiritual, but I am carnal, sold under sin." To show, plainly what law he meant, he quoted the tenth commandment, "Thou shalt not covet." (Verse 7). It would be extremely inconsistent; in the light of this teaching, to say that, the same writer, in the same epistle (Rom. 14: 5, 6), in the same chapter, taught the abrogation of the fourth commandment of the same law. The Apostle evidently had under consideration the typical Sabbath which occurred annually in connection with the Passover. Leviticus 23: 4-8, 11, 15, 16, 21, 24, 25, 28, 30-32, 35, 36. "No servile work" was to be done by Israel on these days. The first of these Sabbaths was the Passover, which was both a memorial of deliverance from Egypt (Ex. 12: 11-14) and a type of Christ (I. Cor. 5: 7). These Sabbaths were all typical of Christ: Shadows of things to come; his body of flesh and blood (Col. 2: 17). After the cross, these Sabbaths had no binding force. "One man esteemeth one day above another: another esteemeth every day alike. Let every man be persuaded in his own mind." The expression, "every day" here must refer to the six working days (Exe. 46: 1) as it did in Ex. 16: 4, where the people were to go out and gather manna, "one day at a time every day" when there was none on the Sabbath (vs. 26). God blessed the Sabbath day and sanctified it; set it apart, separated it from the other days for a holy purpose. The other days are in a class by themselves: the Sabbath stands alone, a holy day. There is no evidence in Scripture for its abrogation. It stands as a great monument of creation, the sign of the true and living God (Eze. 20: 12, 20).

Paul's meeting at Troas on the first day of the week has often been referred to as evidence that the Christians began to observe that day in honor of the resurrection. Let us observe the facts. "And upon the first day of the week, when the disciples came together to break bread, Paul preached unto them, ready to depart on the morrow; and continued his speech until midnight." (Acts 20: 7). After raising to life a young man who had fallen from the third loft, and was taken up dead, Paul broke bread "talked a long while, even till daybreak, so he departed." (Vs. 11). The apostle then went "aloft" across the peninsula to Assos to meet his brethren who had gathered around the cape. This was a night meeting which ended at break of day. According to the scripture the day begins at even or sunset. Time began in the morning, "the first day." (Gen. 1: 5). The evening of the day comes first. "From even to even ye shall celebrate your Sabbaths." (Lev. 23: 32). The even referred to is at sunset. "And at even, when the sun did set, they brought unto him all that were diseased." (Mark 1: 32). The day then began at sunset, and ends the next sunset. In view of the fact, the Troas meeting was held during the dark part of the first day of the week, or that which we term Saturday night. He departed for his journey, then, not on Monday morning, but on Sunday. This fact is recognized

by writers who observe the first day. Speaking of this meeting, Conybeare and Howson, reliable writers on Paul's life and epistles, have this to say: "It was the evening which succeeded the Jewish Sabbath. On the Sunday morning the vessel was about to sail. Life and Epistles of Saint Paul, 2nd Edition, p. 502). If this incident indicates that Sunday was observed in honor of Christ's resurrection because they broke bread on that day, it also shows that it was a day for laborious travel and not a rest day. They assembled to break bread. But we also read in Acts 2: 46 that the disciples continued daily with one accord in the temple and breaking bread from house to house (Acts 2: 46). Does this indicate that every day was observed in honor of the resurrection? The first day of the week is mentioned in I. Cor. 16: 2 as a time for Christians to follow. "Upon the first day of the week let every one of you lay by him in store as God has prospered him, that there be no gatherings when I come." This collection was not to pay the preacher, as some think, but it was a special collection for the poor saints at Jerusalem. It was not to be placed in the collection plate in the church, but everyone was to "lay by him" in store. Examination of the original reveals the fact that the giver was to be at home. Not less than ten translations may be cited to this effect. If this text sets forth an example for Christians to follow we are taught to be at home on that day. Nothing is said about the observance of the day. The first day of the week is mentioned eight times in the New Testament. Nowhere is it called the Sabbath; nowhere is it called holy. Nowhere does it appear that it was observed in honor of the resurrection of Christ. The terms Sabbath, Sabbath, a Sabbath, nowhere is it called the Sabbath of the fourth commandment. In Col. 2: 16, 17, it refers to the annual Sabbaths. There is no mention of the first day in the New Testament calls the seventh day the Sabbath. Here is the strongest proof that there has been no change of the Sabbath from the seventh to the first day.

It has been said that the Scriptures never speak of the Sabbath as the "Lord's day." It is true that those exact words are never applied to the Sabbath, nor are they ever applied to the first day. In fact, the expression is found only once in the Scriptures (Rev. 1: 10), and there it is not defined. Some seem to think that a reliable English dictionary definition is sufficient proof that the first day of the week is the Lord's day. That is certainly placing remarkable faith in the dictionary. We have considerable use for the modern dictionary, but we do not understand that its purpose is to give the definition of theological terms as they were used 1900 years ago. The modern dictionary of the English language tells us the meaning of terms as they are generally used in that language now. The only safe way to understand scripture expressions is by comparison with other and plainer scriptures. The Lord calls the seventh day "My holy day." "The Sabbath of the Lord thy God." "The Son of Man is Lord also of the Sabbath." Isa. 58: 13; Ex. 20: 8-11; Mark 2: 28.

As we have shown above, nothing of the kind has ever been said about the first day of the week. Men have called it the Lord's day from the early days of apostasy, but we prefer the Word of God. It occurs to us that the words of our Saviour are pertinent right here. "In vain do they worship me, teaching for doctrines the commandments of men" (Matt. 15: 9).

P. P. ADAMS.

The price of the Canadian Liberal Monthly has been reduced to 25 cents a year. At that price surely every Liberal in Canada should be willing to subscribe. Address: Rogers 601-612, Hope Chambers, 63 Sparks St., Ottawa.

The new No. 9 Oliver, the most up to date thing in typewriters, is now on the market. Investigate its merits and you will buy it.

## THE SUPREME COURT OF ALBERTA 1916

Sittings of the Supreme Court of Alberta, Appellate Division, and for the trial of causes, Civil and Criminal, and for the hearing of motions and other civil business, will be held at the following times and places for the year 1916. When the date set for the opening of a Court or a Sitting is a holiday, such Court or Sitting shall commence on the day following such holiday.

### APPELLATE DIVISION—

EDMONTON—Second Tuesday in January, First Tuesday in April, and Third Tuesday in September.

CALGARY—Fourth Tuesday in February, Third Tuesday in May, and First Tuesday in November.

### FOR TRIAL OF CIVIL NON JURY CAUSES—

EDMONTON AND CALGARY—Second Tuesday in January, and each Tuesday thereafter, except during vacation (commencing after the long vacation on the third Tuesday in September).

### FOR TRIAL OF CIVIL JURY CAUSES—

EDMONTON AND CALGARY—Fourth Tuesday in April, and Fifth Tuesday in October.

### FOR TRIAL OF ALL CRIMINAL CAUSES—

EDMONTON AND CALGARY—Second Tuesday in January, Fourth Tuesday in March, Fifth Tuesday in May, and First Tuesday in October.

WETASKIWIN—Third Tuesday in February, and First Tuesday in October.

RED DEER—Fourth Tuesday in January, and Third Tuesday in September.

STETTLE—Third Tuesday in March and Fifth Tuesday in October.

MEDICINE HAT—First Tuesday in March, and Second Tuesday in November.

MACLEOD—First Tuesday in March and Third Tuesday in October.

### FOR TRIAL OF ALL CIVIL CAUSES—

WETASKIWIN—Second Tuesday in May, and Fourth Tuesday in November.

RED DEER—Second Tuesday in March, and Second Tuesday in November.

STETTLE—Fourth Tuesday in April, and Third Tuesday in December.

MEDICINE HAT—Second Tuesday in May, and First Tuesday in December.

MACLEOD—Third Tuesday in May, and First Tuesday in December.

LETHBRIDGE—Second Tuesday in February, Fourth Tuesday in May, and Third Tuesday in November.

Dated at Edmonton, Alberta, this 20th day of December, 1915.

G. P. OWEN FENWICK, Acting Deputy Attorney General.

## Lacombe 2nd Hand Store

I buy and sell second-hand goods. I handle Bankrupt Stock Clothing, Hardware, Furniture, Beds, Springs and Mattresses, the Famous Monarch line of Stoves and Ranges, Cooking Utensils, Trunks and Valises, Galvanized and Enamelware, Sewing Machines, Guns and Ammunitions, Phonographs and Records, Musical Instruments of all kinds, and Jewelry. Real Estate bought and sold. Get my prices before buying. O. BOODE, Hanton St.







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## Kimona Cloth

10 pieces of Kimona Cloth, in stripes, light and dark patterns, special value, reg 25c on sale per yd....15c

## Dress Ginghams

300 yds of good Dress Ginghams, in stripes and checks, splendid quality, reg 15c on sale per yd.....10c

## Children's Sweaters

We have a good assortment of Children's Sweaters in navy, brown, red, white; reg \$1.25 and 1.50 for.....\$1.00

## Prints! Prints!

500 yds of Prints, in light colors, a good variety of patterns, special on sale per yd.....12c

## Children's Coats

Fifteen only Children's Coats, from 2 to 10 years, in white, brown, navy, and a great many other shades, at special prices:

|                         |        |
|-------------------------|--------|
| Reg \$2.50 on sale..... | \$1.95 |
| " 3.00 " .....          | 2.15   |
| " 4.00 " .....          | 2.85   |
| " 5.00 " .....          | 3.90   |
| " 6.50 " .....          | 4.75   |

## Misses' Coats

8 only Misses' Coats, size 12 and 14 years. These are well made, perfect fitting, in navy, brown, and cardinal. Regular \$10.00 and \$12.00 on sale.....\$7.50

## Ladies' Hoods

2 doz Ladies' Hoods, all wool, assorted colors. Reg \$1.50 on sale.....\$1.00  
" 1.00 " ..... .75

## Ladies' Coats

### Half Price

25 Ladies' Tweed and heavy winter Coats on sale at Half Price. This is the greatest bargain we are offering. Come and look them over.

|                             |
|-----------------------------|
| reg \$12. half price \$6.00 |
| " 15. " " 7.50              |
| " 18. " " 9.00              |
| " 20. " " 10.00             |
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## Ladies' Fur

### Collar Coats

These are extra heavy Coats, quilted fur collars, colors are black, navy, brown, grey, red.

Out they go at Half Price:

|                      |                       |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| Reg \$18. for \$9.00 | Reg \$25. for \$12.50 |
| " 20. for 10.00      | " 30. for 15.00       |

## Clothing Department

One lot of Suits at.....\$9.90 worth up to \$14.00

One lot of Suits at.....\$6.90 worth up to \$10.00

25 percent off on all cloth Overcoats for men and boys.

25 percent off any Habor Cap in our entire stock.

## Fur Coats

|   |         |
|---|---------|
| Cub Bear Fur Coats.....   | \$17.90 |
| Korean Beaver.....  | 29.90   |
| Black Beaver Cloth Fur Collar Overcoats, full Chamois lined, worth \$25.00..... | 15.75   |
| Black Melton Fur Collar Overcoats, worth \$15.00.....                           | 9.95    |

Special prices on Fancy Mackinaws.

## Ladies' Felt Shoes

All Ladies' Felt Shoes, reg \$2.50 and \$2.75 for.....\$1.75

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Now is the time to buy your Furs when you can get them at.....Half Price

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the New Idea  
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# A. M. Campbell Lacombe

**All Kinds of  
Hockey Skates  
in the  
Hardware Dept.**

## Items of Interest Locally

Rev. Patstone entertained the boys of Lacombe platoon 151st on Thursday evening.

Mrs. D. C. Gourlay will not be at home on Tuesday next, nor again this season.

This weather is great in a way—you can have ice water to drink all the time and it don't cost a cent extra.

If the paper is not printed quite as clearly as usual, blame it on the cold weather. We had the time of our life getting one out at all this week.

Dr. Simpson will address the young people of the Presbyterian Church on the subject of "First Aid" at the meeting on Monday evening next, Jan. 31.

Will those who have subscribed to the Patriotic Fund please call and pay their donations at the Royal Bank of Canada, where their cards are deposited.

F. R. Nelles, of the 66th, is visiting his home here this week. Several of the Lacombe boys have been home during the past week. They all enjoy the work very much, but are anxious to get across the ocean.

You can get the very choicest cuts of meat at the Butcher Shop formerly operated by Thomas Thorp—Denike's Old Stand, next to Titworth's Furniture Store. Only the choicest goods handled. Our telephone will be installed next week. In the meantime drop in and see our goods. F. Cheeseman.

You can get just what you want in the line of meats at F. Cheeseman's Butcher Shop—Denike's old stand.

Dr. Roberts has been laid up with a broken bone in his foot for the past few weeks, but will be about again in a few days.

Hockey practice will take place at the rink every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings from 7 to 8 o'clock. Everybody turn out.

Nothing but the best is good enough for Lacombe—that is what we handle at the new Butcher Shop—Tom Thorp's old stand. If you want a choice roast, or anything else in the meat line, give us an order. F. Cheeseman.

On Friday, February 4th there will be a concert in the Comet Theatre. The programme will consist of the experiences of three soldiers who have been in invalided home from the front. These men were in the "Charge of St. Julien" and at Langemarck. One of them was a prisoner in Germany. The proceeds of the concert will go to the Red Cross Society of Alberta. The price of admission is 50 cts, so everyone come and make the concert a financial success.

The dance given by the ladies of Lacombe, in aid of the Belgians, at the Comet Theatre, last night, was a success in every particular. Many from outside points were present, and everyone departed for their homes well pleased. We have not learned the amount raised for this worthy cause, but it will go a long way towards its support, as \$2 will keep a Belgian for a month or more. The ladies are to be congratulated for the interest taken in this martyred and suffering people.

There will be a carnival in the Lacombe rink on the evening of February 8th. Prizes will be given for costumes, races, etc. A five-piece orchestra will provide music for the occasion. See next week's paper for particulars.

About midnight on Wednesday night fire broke out in the roof of the Great West Livery bank house and it was burned to the ground. This building was saved by hard work on the evening of the 15th when the barn burned, and some of the things saved from the barn had been stored in this bank house since then, but the fire got them this time. Four men were sleeping in the building Wednesday night and woke up to find the upper part of the building ablaze. The fire engine was out of commission at the time, new parts that had been ordered to replace parts that gave out during previous fire having not yet arrived; but it is very doubtful if the engine would have been of any use had it been in working order, as the thermometer was registering 52 below at the time and there is a practical certainty that water would have frozen solid in the hose.

While G. H. Hutton, Supt. of the Experimental Station, was on his way to church with his family on Sunday morning the team he was driving ran away, overturning the sleigh and throwing the occupants out. Fortunately none of them were seriously injured, although Mrs. Hutton and her young son were severely shaken up. The team left the sleigh at Kent's paint shop and careered wildly down the avenue until they struck a telephone pole in front of Arnot's store. The big shackle driver was thrown heavily on the sidewalk, and broke his high forefoot at the hock, necessitating his being killed, while his mate escaped without injury.

Now's the time to buy your season's skating tickets—Ladies, \$2.00; gents, \$3.00.

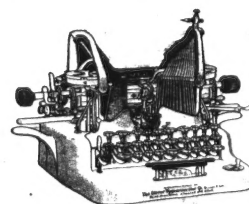
The west is in the grip of the coldest weather for years. Wednesday night the official temperature at Lacombe was 52 below zero and Thursday night 50 below. A number of private thermometers registered lower than that. The worst of it is that most of the time considerable wind, "Waloo zephyr" as Mark Twain would characterize it, has been an accompaniment of the extreme cold.

Daniel Frohman presents Mary Pickford, the idol of the screen, in the celebrated romantic comedy, "Such a Little Queen," by that celebrated author, Channing Pollock. It is a five-reel Famous Players' production, and will be shown at the Rex on Saturday evening next, Jan. 29th. For sheer charm of story, quaintness and daintiness of the central character, honest sentiment, and impressive truths, "Such a Little Queen" is one of the gems of the current era of plays. Little Mary Pickford, as the Little Queen, makes one of the best impressions of her brilliant career. There is something indescribably appealing in the personality she portrays; she has dignity and grace, gentleness of manner, charm and winsomeness, and she contrasts most effectively the moods identified with a situation and despair must be concealed under a pretense of cheerfulness and courage. It is a charming play that brings kings and queens to the level of the common humanities. Associated with Miss Pickford are those well-known motion-picture stars: Carlyle Blackwell, Russell Bassett, Arthur Hoops, and Harold Lockwood. Don't forget—the Rex Saturday night and Monday night.

The ladies of the W.C.T.U. wish

to thank those who acted as judges, directed the parade, donated prizes, and otherwise assisted in making the carnival a success. For the information of many who have supported this society, the executive wish to state that during the campaign last spring and summer the La-

combe Union contributed \$309 to different lines of work, \$100 being sent to Provincial Temperance and Reform League, and the proceeds of the carnival will be given to assist in defraying a debt of \$5,000 incurred by the Provincial League during the recent prohibition campaign.



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7. **Rapid Escapement**—The escapement mechanism is exceedingly simple and positive, and, although it is very rapid, is almost frictionless.
8. **Light, Elastic Key Touch**—The key touch is wonderfully light, elastic, and most pleasing, offering the least resistance to the fingers.

Watch this space for further reasons.

F. H. SCHOOLEY, Agent, Lacombe